#### THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

Further Proceedings of the Trials of the Communist Leaders.

The Corpulent, Crestfallen and Crusty Courbet-His Defence-When He Entered the Commune and When He Left It-The Destruction of Thiers' House and the Fall of the Column Vendome - Jules Simon and Etienne Arago as Witnessas-Billioray, the Hurdy Gurdy Player.

PARIS, August 15, 1871. The Consell de Guerre does not sit to-day, it peing a great file day. Yesterday morning the air was damp and heavy—the neat insupportable; but shortly before the hour appointed for the Consell de Guerre to resume its sittings black clouds gathered on the horizon, and the continuous rolling of distant thunder gave notice of approaching storm. The bright blue sky became overcast, the wind howled furiously, sweeping across the Place d'Armes of Versatiles and down the Avenue de Paris dense clouds of blinding dust and dried leaves from the trees, withered by long continued drought. A few large drops of rain made every one rush for shelter; then a terrific flash of lightning, followed immediately by thunder claps, and the storm burst over Versailles with awful force, as Courber entered the court to answer for his

His counsel, M. Lachaud, requested that he might be allowed to change from his usual seat on the third rank of prisoners to the first, so that he might be nearer to the bench of advocates. The President, of course, granted the request, and the artist of Osnans descended, with an evident attempt to appear calm and dignified. It was apparent that he had suffered much, for since his incarceration he has lost his enormous proportions.

APPEARANCE OF COURBET. There is no look of the villain about Courbet. On the contrary, in appearance he is more fool than Knave. He has indeed reason to curse his Communist friends and the vanity which caused him to relinquish his former easy, triumphant career for a short-lived popularity. In

his depends be does not display the slightest malice or revolutionary enthusiasm. He makes excuses and ac-cepts every kind of humiliation. He would try to persuade his judges that in the part he played in the Commune there was nothing serious. It can be said in favor of Courbet that he voted against the institution of the Committee of Public Safety, and he insists that he accepted a seat at the Hôtel de Ville with the sole desire of protecting the artistic niches of the capital. To hear Courbet reply to the questions of the Court; to observe him regarding his counsel with timid anxiety, as if to say, "Am I right? Is that a good answer?" it is impossible to sileve that he is a dangerous criminal. Yesterday I heard a sight-seeing Britisher, who was examining Courbet through a race glass for the first time. exclaim, "Why, that Newfoundland-dog sort of a man, with good-natured, stupid face, I would trust my life with him any day !" COURSET ENTERED THE COMMUNE

on the 26th April, after the impeachment of the government and the demolition of the Column Vendome. had been decreed. According to his own account he desired to calm the unruly spirits and establish complete honesty in the government of the com-mune. He proposed to the government of Versailles that the Parisians should be considered as belligerents. He was named Director of Fine Arts on the 4th of September, and he entered the Commune to protect not only French but European art treasures, and his influence as a member of the Commune preserved from destruction much that would have otherwise perished. He was forced to yield to the wishes of those who ejected him a member of the Commune. He represented the quartier Sulpice. He had two batalitons at als disposition, but he never violent. It had been said that he himself had broken with a hammer the antique statues, and sold the pictures in the Louvre to the English; on the contrary, he had placed seals on the archives and on all previous objects. He had not demanded the execution of the decree for the destruction of the Column. He had been assailed by piace-hunters anx-lous for employment, but he had not appointed any, either friends or relations. With respect to M. THIERS' HOUSE,

he went there to save the objets d'art, thinking that M. Thiers attached importance to them as souvepossible Courbet had taken them, as he was well acquainted with all his objets d'art, and if he had desired to take some of them he wouldshave made a

Selection. COURSET LEFT THE COMMUNE on the 11th May, when the Comité de Salut Public was created. The Commissaire on Government insisted that his name appeared as assessor at a meeting on the 22d May. Courbet explained that on that day there was a decision of the mi-

meeting on the 22d May. Courbet explained that on that day there was a decision of the minority thus conceived:—"We abandon the Commune uniess one of us be judged; we meet to sustain our Commune. Then, Cluseret having been arrested, we were lorced to perform our engagements in order to prevent the possibility of his being shot." He (Courbet) was always against war; he never attended the meetings of the International Society. The pictures which he condided to the keeper of the Passage Salumon were for the most part his own works. The Prussians had destroyed all he had at Ornas. He had placed the rest in safety. He had not proposed the lead away by public opinion and by that of the government of the 4th of september, which first removed Le Petit Corporal at Courbevole, then the Prince Engene from the Boulevard, then Napoieon III, from the Leuvre, and indusenced by the decrees which ordered the statue of Napoleon to be taken from the Column in order to supply bronze for the casting of a new statue of the fown of Strasbourg, he had addressed to the Chamber a proposition that the Column should be transported to the Hotel des Invalides, where it would be less in the way than in the Place Vendome. While others complained that the continued exhibition of the war trophy was galling to loreigners, he only considered the point as an artist, and thought it a bad reproduction of the Trojan Column; the figures were grotesque: a child could make one as good. Artisic zeal made him dislike the column on the Place Vendome, where it was the laughing stock for strangers, but at the Invalides it would be in its right place. A small gun, in the form of a watking stick, which was yound after his serves in the house of Mile. Girard, was, according to Courbet, a playting he had nader his sown designs as a present for his fatter; it was only if to shoot sparrows. He had never signed a decree: but on one occasion M. Beslay had, in his absence, affixed his name to a placerd, and he was courbed. He work a sum of the course of the course of

not call more than seven withcoses.

Dorian,

ETIENNE ARAGO AND JULES SIMON

were called. M. Jules Simon stated that Courbet
had never been Directed research arts, he had
been simply elected president by a considerable
number of artisis at a meeting called to consider
the state of the national collections of works of
art. They visited the museums and declared that
tricks had been played with such dexterity that it
was all but impossible to discover them. A comtricks had been played with such dexternty that it was all but impossible to discover them. A commission was then named by the Minister, consisting of M. Valiec, M. de Guillerman and M. Vacherot, and Courbet was added so as to be able by personal observation to disabuse the minds of his brother artists. After very careful examination the members of the Commission unanimously praised the probity of the conservators, who were beyond suspicion. Regree asked M. Jules Simon if, when he was Mayor of the Fifth arrondissement, the churches and public establishments, tyces hurches and public establishments, lycées schools of his district had not re-ed open. M. Jules Simon said he could mawer the question by saying that the trust-

worthy men he sent to Paris risked their lives to enter the town, and on their return they never reported a single act of a nature to weigh against Reg re, but they told him nothing which could justify him in speaking of him favorably. M. Vacherot, however, sain that Reg-re had done nothing injurious to the establishments of his district. Reg-re then asked the Minister to inform the Conseil de Guerre with respect to his political temperament. On the 4th of September he (Regère) was at the Assembly, holding the sentiments of a man prosorioed during twenty years and ruined by the government which had fallen. "When the crowd rushed towards the Hotel de Ville M. Juies Simon remained discussing a less important matter. I thought it necessary," said Regere, "to tell M. Jules Simon what was passing, and when on my way to his bureau I met M. Thiers, to whom I said, I am going to see M. Jules Simon, who, without doubt, is already named member of the government. Will you put yourself in communication with him? It would be the means of avoiding much unhappiness, and perhaps the Corps Législatif will resume sitting. M. Jules Simon could establish relations with the Hotel de Ville, and the Chamber would sanction the new government." M. Thiers agreed to my proposition. I called on M. Jules Simon, and I asked that the new government with the remembered nothing about the affair. Many people were there. He had a lively discussion with one of his colleagues. He could not affirm that Regère was there. His conversation left no impression on his mind. This answer was evidently anything but agreeable to Regere, who sat down hastily, muttering anything but complyments to make him with respect to his conduct while he was assistant and I was Mayor of Paris." M. Arago divided his bow between his two protégés and retired, as much as to say, "Goodby, my dear feilows; this may be the last time we meet. You may be shot, but I have done the best I could for you."

JULES SIMON LEAYES.

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JULES SIMON LEAVES.

I saw M. Jules Simon enter his carriage when he left the Court; he looked like one who had been learfully scared; who had escaped from a great danger, but who still suffered from the effects of a fright. It was expected that the examination would terribly expose that Minister. The air was filed with smister rumors of his having connection with the international. However, nothing of importance came to hight. To-day I hear, from a well-informed source, why M. Ranc (for a time a member of the Commune, now elected Municipal Councilior of Paris) has been allowed by the government to keep his seat with impunity. M. Ranc has in his possession a document proving that Monsieur le Ministre Simon is a member of the international Society. I give you the story without vouching for its truth, but at the same time 1 have every reason to believe that my information is correct.

A GOOP CHARACTER.

M. Charles Eallot, Consellier a la Cour d'Appel a Paris, and member of the commission of which Courbet was president, spoke well of the accused. He never thought that Courbet would play into polities; he had ideas different from those of other members of the commission, but he abandoned them easily without the slightest ill humor. In the opinion of that witness Courbet was not only a great artist, but a great baby. He was cracked upon two subjects—the reorganization of art and the Column. His idea was to protect the museums, During the sleep he rendered great service. During the Commune it is probable that but for him the arcollections in the against wand have

great artist, but a great baby. He was cracked upon two subjects—the reorganization of art and the Column. His idea was to protect the museums. During the siege he rendered great service. During the Commune it is probable that but for him the art collections in the capital would have been pillaged and sold. With respect to the Column, his desire was that it should not be destroyed, but taken down piecemeal and preserved. M. Camille Pelletan, editor of the Ratppel, was in the orlice of the paper when Courbet presented himself to insert in it his resignation. When complimented for the act by those present Courbet replied, "Those people are madmen; they have learnt by heart the revolution they make." This witness was the last called by Courbet, who appeared well satisfied with the evidence given in his favor.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION
In Court was that Courbet will remain longer in this world than was once expected. Several witnesses asked permission to correct their evidence given on previous days. The Marquis de Plouc sald it was a mistake to believe that the bank could not have held out against attack. The celiars had been filled with sand, fire was not feared, and if cannon had destroyed the building the obstacles would have been increased for the pillagers. The President questioned Jourde on several points, and some fresh documents were added to the dossier of Ferré, the latter expressed his astonishment that fresh charges should be daily brought against him. Some of the documents he admitted were correct; others he declared to be forgeries. To a question from the Fresident concerning Verses and the 20,000 francs found upon him he refused to reply. At all times it is a matter of difficulty to hear the evidence given by the witnesses reached the ears of the reporters in fittul guists; for the most part it was inaudible.

I overrheard A conversation worthy of record, as it forcibly expressed an opinion concerning the trial which I have heard entertained in many other quarters. One of the speakers was a gentient w

rose to deny the existence of torpedoes. His statement was confirmed by Assi, who was glad of the opportunity for display, as during the past two days he has been doomed to shence. With respect to Billioray, a gentleman with whom I am acquanted tells the following amusing story:—It was generally believed that this member of the Commune was the celebrated street nurdy-gurdy player, whose wonderful performance on that instrument (accompanied by several of his chidren, who played with great talent on various other instruments) have for years delighted Parisian cars. Hundreds have ceen in the habit of giving silver instead of copper to the talented family, and they have reaped a rich harvest. When it was thought that the hurdy-gurdy player had been one of the Commune, and had been arrested, great regret was expressed by his innumerable admirers. Last week my friend was passing through the kue Neuve des Petits Champs, when his attention was attracted by the sounds apparently of a violin, most skiliuily played. Passionately fond of music, he made his way through the crowd, and to his astonishment discovered that sounds apparently of a violin, most skiluilly played. Passionately fond of music, he made his way through the crowd, and to his astonishment discovered that the sounds did not proceed from a violin, but a hurdy-gardy, fingered by his old friend in most masterly style. The musician, however, in appearance was most would of the way wretchedly thin and evidently the prey of mental anguish, when the collection was made my informant, according to his habitual custom, dropped a hali-trano piece into the hat, saying, "My poor reliow! I thought you were on trial for your life at Versailles." "No, sir," replied the musician, seizing the hand of his interlocutor, as tears rolled down his cheeks. "I have surfered fearfully in consequence of the statement that I was a member of the Commune. I could not support the accusation; I became ill and my hurdy-gurdy squeaked discordantly. I am an honest man. Thank Heaven, I am not a member of the Commune, but a hurdy-gurdy player. Pray deny the report and I will play you an air on my hurdy-gurdy in a manner that no other performer on that instrument can equal." Can anything demonstrate more completely the contempt in which the heroes of the Commune are neld by the masses? There is a volume in the words of this innerant street musician.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The fortifications of Dantzic are to be increased by the erection of a strong fort of middle size on Boim, an island not far from the mouth of the

We (London Standard) have it on the best authority that Russia is making extensive purchases of military stores and munitions of war. Is the Black Sea question about to be reopened?

The reception of the Pomerantan and the German Commission for exploring the basin and the shores of the Battic, says the German Correspondent, proves that punit reteing in Stockholm is much less hostile to Germany than it formerly was.

The Eastern Budget learns from Constantinople that Russia has asked permission of the Turkish government to be allowed to send one of her war ships, now stationed at Athens, through the Dardanelles into the Biack Sea. It is said that the English government has advised the Porte to comply with this request, although Russia did not allege any reason for making it.

The Bank of England return, completed for the The Bank of England return, completed for the week ended August 2, shows some important alternations. The late withdrawals of gold for Germany has caused a dimmution in the stock of buillon to the extent of £1,231,303; the total, however, is still large—viz., at £26,213,138. The reserve of notes exhibits a decrease of £1,808,655, the aggregate being £14,812,180, while on the private bulances there is a failing off of £2,389,727. In the other securities a reduction has been made to the extent of £349,105, the total standing at £17,521,536.

the total standing at £17,521,536.

A society is being established at Turin for the purpose of discouraging the use of the knife, which is now so constantly resorted to in street brois and other quarrels. Besides moral means, such as lectures, meetings, dramatic representations, books, &c., the society will employ material agents, such as medais in gold, silver and copper, gifts of money in the savings banks, &c. A senator, the Marquess Pes di Villamarina, is President, and many of the leading citizens of Turin are on the committee. When 306 members have been obtained there will be a general meeting.

a general meeting.

A letter from Salez, in the Journal de Gènive, says:—"Thanks to the indefatigable activity of the population of Buchs, under the direction of the Councilior of State, Zach, the breach in the dykes at that place had been entirely repaired and the Khine is now confined in its usual channel. A few days sufficed for the water to flow off, and the houses of Salez and Haag are at length, with few exceptions, delivered from an inundation which lasted several weeks." a general meeting.

### RUSSIAN CONSPIRACIES

History of the Secret Plottings and Plot-, ters in the Russian Empire.

The Conspiracy of 1825-Constitutional Govern ment Wanted-The Course Pursued by the Emperor Nicholas-A Reign of Terror-The Kief Conspiracy-Diffusion of Republican Ideas-Fetrachepsky-The Last Conspiracy and How It is Being Treated-The Dangers Menacing Russia.

The so-called Netchayer conspiracy, the members of which are on trial, shows once more that though most conspiratory the Siavonic races are by no means behind them in this respect. The fact is that Western revolutionary movements have made more noise in the world and have been more feared than similar Moscow attempts. Carbonarism spread terror all over Europe in the early part of this century, and this terror has not given way for a much longer time than the reminiscences of the great French Revolution, while Eastern countries, including Russia, were scarcely ever quiet for a few consecutive years; but no one in Europe or America cared much about what was going on in those dis-

RUSSIA AND ITS DESTINIES. Without speaking of endless riots amid its pea-antry, Russia had two great mutinies—the one in the seventeenth century, that of Stenka Razine; the other in the eighteenth, that of Pougatchet. Miliduring the minority of Peter the Great was the most important. On the other hand, Court conspiracies carried their work in the upper spheres, ending almost constantly in regicide, as in the case of the Emperor Paul. The middle classes and the small landed proprietors were the only classes that remained m mained more or less quiet until about 1825, when the so-called December conspiracy took place. And since then Court as well as mob plots have completely ceased, as if to give way to the revolutionary activity of the middle classes, which began then to gain strength with every year.

THE CONSPIRACY OF 1825
had for its aim the introduction of constitutional government into Russia. It was organized almost exclusively by officers of the army and had its ramifications in all the provinces. It is well known that the Emperor Alexander I. thought for some time of emancipating the serfs and introducing a parliamentary form of government. But the mystic dispositions ofmind of that sovereign, which led him to conclude the holy alliance, were speedlly increasing, and caused him soon to give up his liberal projects. This was the chief reason that gave birth to the December conspiracy, which did not ripen at the time of Alexander's sudden death, and broke out only on

NICHOLAS' ACCESSION TO THE THRONE. Alexander died leaving no children, and the throne should have passed to his brother Constantine, then Lieutenant of the Czar at Warsaw. But Constantine's personal character made him dislike the rôle of a sovereign and scarcely fitted him for the performance of the duties imposed by that *role*. Consequently he resigned his rights already during Alexander's reign, and a formal abdication in favor of the third brother was deposited in the State Paper office. It was of this transaction, not yet made known to the public, that the Dekabrists (men of December) expected to take advantage at the time of Alexander's death. Their chief aim was to

IMPOSE A PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT upon the new Sovereign, and the officers won whole regiments to their cause. But how well the mass of oldiers understood the matter can be seen from the fact that amid the revolutionary fight that took place in front of the palace they cried for Constituzia, inderstanding by that word not the constitution, but the supposed wife of Constantine. Nicholas not only put down the movement, but managed to rule should like to defend those men, scoundrels though they be. I would say to the judges, Condemn us, if you will, shoot us; but in the name of Justice state your reasons for doing so in plain terms. You ask us who we are, of the 18th of March. We ask you who you are, of the 18th of March. We ask you who you are, of the 18th of March. We ask you who you are, of the 18th of March. We ask you who you are, of the 18th of September, What difference is there between us, except that you succeeded, we failed? You will condemn us because you have the power to do so; but let our sentences bear boidly the statement that failure has been our crime."

THE GENTLE BILLIORAY rose to deny the existence of torpedoes. His statement was confirmed by Assi, who was glad of the opportunity for display, as during the past two days and the wanted to show that Russians knew how to

hang. As a matter of correctne most
DREADFUL SYSTEM OF TERRORS
Was introduced into the political life, and the panic,
struck people remained quiet for several years, until
a less important conspiracy broke out at Klef,
partly with the same constitutional views, partly with
some tendency towards separatism on the part of the
leading men of Little Russia. The plot, however, had
no organization, the members were almost excluleading men of little Russia. The plot, however, had no organization, the members were almost exclusively students and professors of the University, all of whom were soon arrested and sent into exile. Of these a couple were men of real merit. Professor Kostomarot, now already an old man and the highest authority in Russian history, was then a young, rising savant, as well as the celebrated poet of Little Russia. Taras Sheftchenko. Both of them suffered exile and imprisonment for long years, and it was only the now reigning Emperor Alexander ill that set them again at heerty. A few years

AFTER THIS KIEF CONSPIRACY
another arose at St. Petersburg. this time a more
important one, and bearing quite a European character. It took place in 1849. The European revolution of 1848 communicated its contagion to the
Russian capital, and within twelve months after it
had been more or less pacified in the West of Europe in sprang up it the East. A few copies of the
works of St. Simon and Fourier were smuggled in,
and a secret society was formed with a view to
propagate and establish socialistic and republican
institutions. This conspiracy is known by the name
of its leader,

PETRACHEEPEY,
and was discovered before any practical steps were

propagate and establish socialistic and republican institutions. This conspiracy is known by the name of its leader,

and was discovered before any practical steps were realized. All the chief conspirators—about thirty in number—were tried by a secret high tribunal and condemned to be shot, without the public having the sligutest idea as to what the intentions and crimes of the culprits were. The preparations for the execution were already made on the Semenofsky Parade Square and the condemned bound to the posts, when a messenger from the Emperor arrived with an order commuting the sentence and directing some of the condemned to be transported from the very spot directly to Siberia and some others to be emissicd as convict soldiers into Caucasus regiments.

This conspiracy was the last during the reign of Nicholas. Revolutionary elements were constantly developing themselves throughout Hussia; but the Crimean war awakened such an amount of patriotism that no outbreak could have any chance of success, and the subsequent death of Nicholas postponed for another five years the revival of these movements. Since 1800, however, they have sprung up with all the more 1800, however, they have sprung up with all the more 1800, however, they have sprung up with all the more 1800, however, they have sprung up with all the survivors of the plots of 1825 and 1849. Many of them are now quite old men, enjoying complete freedom and living in perfect peace with the government. Thus the conspiractes which have occurred in Russia since 1800 can be by no means attributed to the influence of these returned exiles. It is the work of a new generation, exerting itself far more earnestly, and doning all it can to show that the past revolutionary generation, exerting itself far more earnestly, and doning all it can to show that the past revolutionary generation, exerting itself far more earnestly, and doning all the can to show that the past revolutionary generation, exerting the past in the affair they saw at once there were all chast pa

e RUSSIAN CONSPIRATORS INTO TWO CATEGORIES. those with empthy heads and thosy with empty pockets, and the classification was not incorrect. The great majority of the conspirators were students, having no means of existence other than a scanty pittance gamed by giving a few occasional lessons, while the few wealthy young men (like Serno-Sciowiewitch, Tcherkesson of Ounkofaky)

coming early into possession of their paternal fortunes were drawn into the plots by mere ambition, since those bringing money had, of course, a leading part reserved or promised. Yet IF THE POLISH REVOLUTION had been supported by the European Powers or had arrived at any success by its own importance, these plots might have become very troublesome to the government. Poland was crushed, and then General Mouraviet began to fight the revolutionary elements of Russia quite as thoroughly as those of Poland. The only difference he made between the two cases was that he shot or hung the Poles and exiled the Russians. Karakozoff is the only man who has been hung in St. Petersburg as yet, and the new conspiracy, the authors of which are now on trial, is not likely to have any grave results, since the person who might have been hung as the cuief ringleader—the young man called Netchayef—is dwelling safely in London. Besides, the Russian government seems to have become accustomed to conspiracies, and therefore no more mellined to deal with them in the ferocious manner that prevalled during Nicholas' reign. The trial resulting from

THE LAST CONSPIRACY has been entrusted to a new tribunal—that is to say,

deal with them in the feroclous manner that prevated during Nicholas' reign. The trial resulting from

THE LAST CONSPIRACY
has been entrusted to a new tribunal—that is to say, not to a secret, but to a public one—and since it is a trial by jury, there exist fair guarantees that the young men who merely wished to try the practicability of theories about which they have read at school will not be treated as persons guilty of high treason. The murder of a conspirator who intended to betray his comrades will introduce the only substantial criminal accusation, and by entrusting the trial of these conspirators to a common jury instead of an extraordinary tribunal the government has shown a degree of wisdom and a consciousness of its own strength which it has never shown before.

RUSSIAN DEBFORISM.

In fact, neither in Europe nor in America can people properly realize the tremendous power the Russian government has over this immense empire. The emancipation of the seris effected a complete revolution of the social order, a coup delat that would have led to long disturbances in any other country. It was ruin for the landlords without, any immediate material benefit for the seris, fet neither the nobles nor the seris attempted any serious opposition to the reform, and only, a few quasi-liberals among the nobulity whispered something like this:—"That since the owner loses not only seris, but land for those seris, he ought to be compensated by the grant, at least, of

Some New Pollifical Bights, say in the form of membership of a National Assembly." This whisper was heard in one province out of sixty (in that of Tver), and after the whisperer had been promptly locked up in a casemate no one dared propose any similar reform. This power does by no means result, however, in the military force exceeding 1,000,000 men, nor in any particular loyalty of the people to the institutions of the country. It results exclusively from the ignorance of the vast majority of the 90,000,000 of the subjects of the Czar, for whom autocracy an

### FOREIGN TOPICS.

Could Peace Have Been Made with Germany without any Loss of French Territory?

A controversy of interest and importance has arisen before the Commission appointed to inquire into the acts of the government of the 4th of September. It has been affirmed-at least so the Moniteur Universel states-by two former Ministers of the empire, that a despatch from General Fleury exists, in which it is represented that, after the French defeats of Worth and Forbach, the Emperor of Russia promised to defend at all costs the territorial integrity of France. If this statement were true the serious indictment would be chargeable to the 4th of September government of having so utterly mismanaged its diplomacy as to estrange and throw into the arms of the enemy a Power full of the best dispositions for France. M. le Comte de Chaudordy has, however, on the part of the 4th of September government, given an altogether different version of the relations between France and Russia during the war. M. de Chaudordy, it is well known, was M. Favre's representative in the delegated government of Tours and afterwards of Borgated government of Tours and alterwards of Bordeaux, and, his chief being shut up in Parls, was,
uncretore, practically France's Foreign Minister
during the later stages of the war. In his evidence
before the Commission of Inquiry M. de Chaudordy
stated that it had been his endeavor and guiding
maxim to follow the invariable traditionary French
policy in foreign affairs. Several times attempts
had been made to procure an intervention of the
neutral Powers in favor of France, but all such attempts had failed before the circumstances.
The first of those circumstances was the alliance The first of th se circumstances was the

tempts had failed before the circumstances.

The first of those circumstances was the alliance of Russia and Prussia—an alliance, says M. de Chaudordy, of the existence of which there can be no doubt. That alliance showed itself even before the opening of hostilities on the Rhine by a proclamation of neutrality, the concluding words of which were intended for no other purpose than to prevent Austria's taking part in the war against Germany. At that period—further affirms M. de Chaudordy—it was declared quite unmistakably to France that the neutrality of Russia was dependent on that of Austria, and that all intervention of Austria on one side would involve that of Russia on the other. The other circumstance which contributed to paralyze the efforts of French diplomacy was the attitude of England. "Apprehending," says M. de Chaudordy, "that the area of the conflict would extend liself, and that she herself might be drawn into it, the Cabinet of London became, in the month of August, the promoter of a league of neutrals, whose object was to circumscribe the contest within its original proportions; but the result of which was to obstruct all the combinations which might have added strength to our forces. Tous Italy, solicited to come to our aid, was ardently dissuaded from doing so by Engiand in the name of the principles consectated by this league. In other circumstances, also, the English government pushed its circumspection still further. Its mediation was several times asked; but it always refused to take anything upon itself without the concurrence of Russia, which, bound beforehand by a treaty to Prussia, invariably declared its unwillingness to enter upon any collective step, while it imposed on Austria an absolute reserve." Such is the report of M. de Chauany collective step, while it imposed on Austria an absolute reserve." Such is the report of M. de Chaudordy's evidence given in some French journals. This story is very different from that of the imperialists. General Fleury, it is said, will be summoned by the Commission to throw some light on the configuration.

# Population of Great Britatn.

We may state, says the London Economist, very briefly the principal facts of the census. The first point or all is, of course, the actual increase of population. Including an estimate for the army, navy and merchant services, and reckoning the popula-tion of Islands in British seas, the total number counted on the 3d of April last was 31,817,108. For registration purposes it is usual to estimate the population at the middle of the census year, and this figure gives \$1,888,564 as the total of the population ngure gives 51,886,004 as the total of the population for 1871. As the population in 1861 was 29,358,927 the increase is 2,524,637 or 8.30 per cent—the population of 1861 having increased over that of 1851 by 1,594,893 or 5.74 per cent. The increase in the decade 1861-71 has therefore been greater, both absolutely and relatively, than in the decade 1851-61. We subjoin these figures in a tabular form:—

#iddle of Ferre. Persons. Middle of Ferre. 1881. 22,744.05 1871. 1891. 22,05.027 1901. 190 Striking as these facts are they are rendered still more so when we consider that the increase is principally in one out of the three constituent parts of the United Kingdom. To take the population actually enumerated—that is, excluding the islands in the British seas, and the army, navy and merchant services, also making no estimate for the middle of the year—we get the following comparison:

 
 Parison:
 Population
 Increase

 1:61.
 1871.
 And M. Pr.Cs.

 England and Wales
 20,096,224
 22,704 108
 2,657,385 1

 Seculand
 3,092,232
 3,086,185
 296,318 10

 Ireland
 5,793,987
 5,402,759(-)
 393,405(-)
 7
 Total..... 28,927,485 81,465,480 2,537,995 8.6

The London Times says:—"The Select Committee on the East African slave trade state in their report that they are strongly of opinion that all legitimate means should be used to nut an end altogether to

the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. They believe that any attempt to supply slaves for do: use in Zanzibar will always be a pretext and a cloak for a foreign trade, and they recommend that it should be notified to the Sultan of Zanzibar that, the existing treaty of provisions having been system-atically evaded, Her Majesty's government will, alically evaded, Her Majesty's government will, unless further securities can be obtained for the entire prohibition of the foreign slave trade, feel itself compelied to abrogate the treaty and to take such further legitimate measures as it may find necessary to put an end to all slave trade whatever, whether foreign or coasting. The committee think that an increase in the Consular establishment is necessary, and that there should also for a time be an increase in the strength of the naval squadron, which ought, if possible, to be provided with efficient and trustworthy interpreters. If the Sultan will enter into a new treaty the committee recommend the formation at Zanzibar of a depot for liberated adult slaves; but if the Sultan opposes this step the committee suggest that a depot should be established at the Seychelies islands. The committee recommend that the services of the present acting political agent at Zanzibar should be retained, and that no technical rules of the service should be allowed to interiere with his appointment as political agent. They also suggest that the co-operation of the governments of Germany, France, America and Fortugal in the suppression of the slave trade should be invited, and that nogotiations should be entered into with the Persian government to secure, if possible, for her Majesty's officers greater facilities for searching vessels suspected of carrying slaves."

Poland Tired of Waiting. The Poles are incorrigible. Spite of miserable repetition of failure they still hope in their final enfranchisement One of their representatives has recently come forward with a somewhat novel solution of the Polish problem. Ludwig Von Zychlinski is a Deputy to the Provincial Diet of the portion of Poland which is under Prussian domination, and this may partly account for the fact that it is to Germany, of all other countries, that he looks for the salvation of his country. He has just published a pamphlet entitled "It is Time: A Memorandum to Germany." In this he asserts that Poland has always looked forward hopefully to the unfileation of Germany, and that Germany, in her efforts after this great national object, always carried along with her Ponish sympathies. Let Germany and Austria, he says, rise up in detence of Poland and release her from the Russians, and to both there will be a rich reward. Austria, he says, and Russia are both endeavoring to attach to themselves a large portion of the Siave nationality. If Austria heed not Russia will gain the race; but with the aid of Poland and confederated with her Austria can raise up a bulwark of Slavism and Catholicism between her and Russia. To Prussia our author offers, as the reward for her exertions in favor or Poland, the Polish provinces the Czar at present possesses. In a German paper you find this scheme severely criticised, because it sets out with the statement that the sympathies of Poland have been German, whereas they have been notoriously French. In the Polish papers our author will find scarcely better quarter, for he proposes to leave a portion of Poland still under the heel of the stranger. pamphlet entitled "It is Time: A Memorandum to

The leaders of the Czech party-Dr. Rieger and

Count Clam-Martinitz-have returned from Vienna to Prague. The Austrian papers still eagerly discass whether success has or has not attended their negotiations with the Ministry of Count Hohenwort. According to some, the plan of reconciling the discontented Czechs is in all essential particulars complete-only the details remain to be filled in. One reason for supposing that the Czech leaders have succeeded in bringing over the Ministry to their demands is to be found in the violent language of such German organs as the New Frele Presse. A number of that journal has recently been confiscated by the government on account of an attack it directed against the Ministry. "No more," exclaimed the New Frele Presse, "is the destruction of the constitution to be effected by force. That is now to be done by means of cunning and decent. Legal forms shall, by terrorism and political chicanery, be misused for the criminal work of overthrowing the free institutions. By artistic means, especially by straining the electioneering machinery, which belongs to the rural and ultramontane party, representatives are to be brought together, who will have no consciousness of the degrading task entrasted to them—the task of destroying the constitution, which they exercise, and to protect which they are alone called together." This language is the language of alarm, and would seem to show that, in the opinion of the New Frene Presse at least, concessions, and those concessions of no gradging character, are about to be made by the Ministry to the non-German nationalities. reason for supposing that the Czech leaders have

The Internationale in Switzerland. A meeting of the Internationals of various Swiss towns was held a couple of weeks since in Rapper schwyl for the purpose of organizing a general Swiss Congress of workingmen. It is known that the Swiss constitution is at present under revision. and the object of the Congress will be to influence the Revision Committee in favor of changes in the constitution to the advantage of the working classes. A discussion arose among the Interclasses. A discussion arose among the Inter-nationals whether any workingmes but those of Switzeriand should use part in this Con-gress. Finally in was agreed that all work-ingmen who reside in Switzeriand should, whatever their nationality, have their share in the deliberations of the Congress. It is supposed that this determination will not find favor with a large this determination will not find favor with a large number of the Swiss population, who are inclined to regard the Swiss constitution as a matter in which none but Swiss should be allowed to interfere. A correspondent of a German paper goes so far as to say that the Internationals have by this step given their cause a deathblow in Switzerland. The Congress is fixed to take place in the first part of October at Oiten, and will last for three days.

# THE GOLDEN THRONE.

The Pope's Letter to the President of the Throne Committee.

The Osservatore Romano of the 11th contains the

text of the letter addressed by His Holiness to the Marquis Cavaletti, president of the committee which offered him a golden throne. It is as follows:-

Marquis Cavaletti, president of the committee which offered nim a golden throne. It is as follows:—

Very Dear Marquis, Shator and Son in Jesus Christ—The numerous prodis of filial affection which reach me from all points of the Catnolic world produce in me the liveliest emotion. They oblige me to be sincerely grateful, which I try to be, in praying for so many chidren of the Church. Every week I offer the sachlice of infinite value, that of the first mass, and complying with the general desire I will, if it please tod, offer it again, begging God to deliver our Italy rom all the evils which oppress her every day more.

Last of all, beloved son indexis Christ, who are always so devoted to the Roly See, I have been surprised at the news you hive given me—namely, that the good Catholics think of offering me two new and altogether mexpected testimonials of filial love, the gift of a Pontifical brone of gold and the addition of the tile of Great o the name of Prus IX. With my heart on my lips and with the sincerity of a father who loves affectbrately his children in Jesus Christ I will reply to see and other of those offers. In regard to the presous gift of a golden throne, it has all at once occurred to my mind that I should employ the sum which may be collected in releasing young ecclesiastic whom a sinister law compels to military servite. The clergy is the golden seat that sustains the Church. So it is against the ciergy that the efforts of he present rulers are directed. They employ spollation and persecution: they study everywhere how to ruder ecclesiastical vocations very difficult, in orderhus to requee more and more the succession in theecelestastical interactly, which, decimated daily byleath and trionlations, leaves continual volds whic cannot be filied, to the great detriment of the Chuch of Jesus Christ.

It seems that the presentrulers have given them.

which, decimated daily byleath and tribulations, leaves continual voids whice cannot be filled, to the great detriment of the Chuch of Jesus Christ.

It seems that the presentuiers have given themselves the mission of descoying everything, and particularly whatever cocerns religion and the Church. While they load with culogum and grants of money intended to be spired to the encouragement of ecclesiastics who cobey their bishops and apostatize from the faithfully pursue consistently the infernal system of atteking the good people, only because these are oposed to the doctrines of their persecutors and the anti-Christian dispositions.

the infernal system of attaking the good people, only because these are oposed to the doctrines of their persecutors and the anti-Christian dispositions.

But let us leave those lind rulers to follow the path of perdition. Deaf ) the first warnings of conscience, sceptices, and freed to ridicule the good doctrines which are preachd under their eyes, they run in the way that leads iem to the deep abyss. And now in regard to the bond idea, which is that of adding the word "Great to our name, I have presented to my mind a sayin of the divine Redeemer. He traversed the variousountries of Judea after the had put on human nate. A person penetrated with admiration of His lyine virtues addressed Him as "Good Master." "Why dost thou call me good? God alone is good, should not His unworthy Vicar say his turn that God alone is great." Great by reasof the support He gives His Vicar; great by reasof the support He gives His Vicar; great by reasof the support He gives His Church; great by reasof the support He gives His Church; great by reasof the support He gives His Church; great by reasof the support He gives His Church; great by reasof the support He gives His Church; great by reasof the support He gives His Church; great by reasof the support He gives His Church; great by reasof the will use for the punishment of unbelieve and of all those who have abandoned the wis of sin to consecrate themselves to the exerce of penitence; great by reason of the ringors of pittle ne will use for the punishment of unbelieve and of all the obstinate enemies of the Church.

That being granted, I natconfirm all I have just said—namer, we shall customate the money collected for the throne to it shoom of young ecclesiastics; and, in the nextiage, my name shall continue to be as it has always been. I desire that all repeat, for the giory of ot, Magnus Dominus et laudabilis mimis—the Lid is great and beyond all praise. Such is the wisn-pressed by the Father to his very dear children, at h expressing this wish he reiterates assurance fi love a

GORTCHAKOFF AND THE MISSIONARIES Special Report from the Russian Chancellor-Would Not Tolerate the Shadow of Intervention-The Missionaries' Bill of Indictment-The Prince Refuses

The following report of Prince Gorichakoff to the Czar, on the interview which he recently had with a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance, is published in the Russian official journals:-

to Accept the Address.

Czar, on the interview which he recently had with a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance, is published in the Russian official journals:—

FRIEDRICHSHOPEN, July 4 (16), 1871.

A deputation, composed of representatives from different evangelical communities, came to Fredrichshofen for the purpose of petitioning your imperial Majesty for freedom of conscience, which, it was supposed, was violated in Russia, especially in the case of the Esthonians and Livonians of our Baltic provinces. This deputation your Majesty was pleased to order me to receive, it came to me on the 2d (14th) of July. The deputation consisted of thirty-seven persons. Our interview lasted for upward of two hours. Many of these gentlemen made long speeches, and I considered myself bound in courtesy to hear them all with inexhaustible patience.

I do not venture to expose your Majesty to the same infliction, and ask permission to report shortly the general contents of what was said to me and of what I answered. By all, without exception, expression was given of deep respect for your imperial Majesty, and of confidence, inspired by the magnanimity of your character. The gentlemen laid especial stress on this, that their present petition had no political hoe whatever, and that towards your Majesty was prompted solely by general phlanuthropic ends. In conclusion they requested in the purpose of handing to your Majesty the addresses there were three one from the American Evangelical Society, one from the, if I may so express myself, Entroquan Evangelical Society, the exit of which was written and freedom to see the event of the American Evangelical Society, one from the, if I may so express myself, Entroquan Evangelical Society, the exit of the example of your prodecessors, whose convictions on this point were impressed on all the leaves of Russia's mistory; that the history of my country in this respect presented an appearance the like of which we would find it hard to discover in the same period in the announcing stream of the production of th

have a look at it first. On looking through it I remarked that it contained passages which looked like

A BILL OF INDICTMENT.

Without hessitation I declared that the references to the religious belief and condition of the Esthonians and Livonians rested partly on erroneous, partly on insufficient, data; and it appeared to me, lopenly said to them, that these data were derived from partial sources, whose authenticity it was allowable to doubt.

I REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE ADDRESS in a very decided manner, and expressed it as my personal opinion that it would be better to abstain altogether from the presentation of an address, since the acceptance of the American address alone would wear an appearance which might be offensive to the whole deputation. After consultation among themselves they agreed to my proposal. A last attempt was then made to induce me to give a written statement of everything that had been said. I answered that I was, as a rule, an enemy of all useless written dissertations; that I considered what I had said of the convictions and fundamental principles of your imperial Majesty to be sufficient; that, if they had found any want of clearness in this respect, since, on account of their differences of nationality, I had by turns to make use of the French, English and German languages, I was ready once more to declare our intentions. They answered that they had completely understood all these. "In that case," said I, "It will be for you to report to your constituents on our interview." So we remain I observed no sign of intention, sithough a recognition of a complete want of success was visible, and I do not think I am in error if I assert that their respect. The next day I met four members of the deputation in one of the adjacent avenues of the castle—two of them English, two American. Those gentiemen expressed with warmth their gratitude for the reception that had been given them, and said that they had immediately telegraphed to the London Times concerning the impression and confidence with which dence with which they had been inspired by the high quanties of Your Imperial Majesty.

# FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-Mrs Waters, daughter of the poet Souther died on the 28th ultimo, at the age of 67.

-Miss Jex Blake is taking measures to establish a hospital solely for female students in Edinburg. -Khalil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador Vienna, has been named a Pacha, with the rank

of Muchir. —The Princess de Metternich, who was at Johannisburg during the reign of the Commune, has returned to Paris.

-Count de Moltke is said to be afflicted with an attack of gout which, on account of his age and recent fatigues, places his life in some danger. -The Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise and

the Marquis of Lorne honored M. Gustave Dorê recently with a visit at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Hotel.

— Professor Reisman, a decided opponent of the Papal claims, has been elected rector of Wurzberg University, in spite of the strenuous exertions of the ultramoutame party.

— Mr. Gladstone has intimated to Mr. Wallace Her Majesty's wish to confer on him a baronetcy, in recognition of his great services to the English residents in Paris during the slege.

— M. Paul de Cassagnac resumed his connection with the press by a long jetter on Sedan, published in the Gaulois, and in which he endeavors to defend the conduct of the Emperor.

— The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

fend the conduct of the Emperor.

—The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, it is stated, are to visit the Dominion of Canada next fall, and information received in New York states that they will go as far as Washington.

—Plus IX. is said to have signed a brief regulating the mode of procedure by which, in case of his death, his successor may be elected within twenty-four hours, and without any meeting of the Conciave.

Conclave.

—Mr. David Duncan, of Manchester, England, has beer discounsed by the Society of Friends—that is, deprived of all the privileges of membership—for taking the chair at one of the recent lectures by the Rev. Charles Voysey.

—The King of Denmark, accompanied by his son King George of Greece, will shortly leave Copenagen for Kumpeenheim, where he is to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, who will return with His Majesty to the Danish capital.

—The French Minister of the Interior has made an exception in favor of English excursionists wishing to visit Boulogne and Calais during the summer season, whereby they will be exempt from the strict but necessary formalities of a passport.

—Prince Charles of Roumania does not at pres

summer season, whereby they will be exempt from the strict but necessary formalities of a passport.

—Prince Charles of Roumania does not at present occupy hinself with public affairs, but lives in solutide in the monastery of Sinal. According to the Tagbiatt of Vienna, he has announced to his father, Prince Antoine de Hohenzoliere, his desire to resign his crown.

—The Germans of Moscow have purchased a splendid stud of turee white horses for the price of 4,000 roubles, in order to present them to Prince Bismarck. The horses are from the stables of Mr. Surrkod, who, two years ago, presented a similar stud to the Emperor Napoleon.

—It is stated by the Vérilé that several petitions covered with numerous signatures have recently been presented to M. Thiers by the business men of Paris, praying that the state of siege may be at once raised, as trade is greatly suffering. Other and more pressing petitions to the same effect are also said to be in preparation.

—The Khédive, having closed the Chamber of Delegates, a deputation waited upon him and thanked him for the facilities which his government and aforded them in the accomplishment or their duties and for the liberal spirit with which His Highness had received their demands, notably those which relate to the internal reorganization of the country.

—Signor Mazzini has reprinted his articles on

country.

—Signor Mazzini has reprinted his articles on the Commune and the Assembly in the form of a pamphlet. He persists in his condemnation of the Commune and the Internationale. He makes this remark on the victims of the Versallies troops:—"I am certain that many poor, honest and devoted men—Delecaluze among the number—fell with the double agony of being vanquished, and, in consequence of the criminal acts which had accompanied the movement, of having deserved to be so vanquished,"